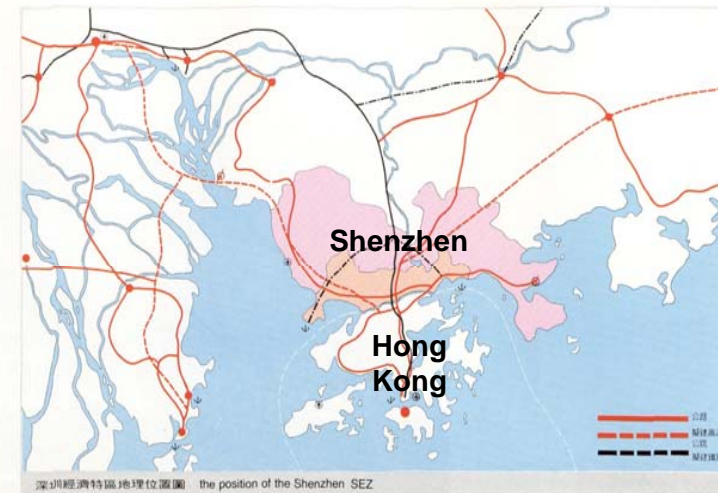


## Beyond Hong Kong 2030: A Short Commentary on Hong Kong 2030 and Shenzhen 2030

**Mee Kam NG**  
**Department of Urban Planning & Design**  
**The University of Hong Kong**



# Shenzhen & Hong Kong: Location





# Contents

- Brief introduction: Shenzhen & Hong Kong
- Comparing SZ2030 & HK2030
  - Overarching goal
  - Perceived challenges
  - Objectives
  - Recommended strategies
  - Evaluation
  - Response mechanisms
- Concluding remarks





# Shenzhen: from a border town to a Special Economic Zone



Shenzhen Yesterday

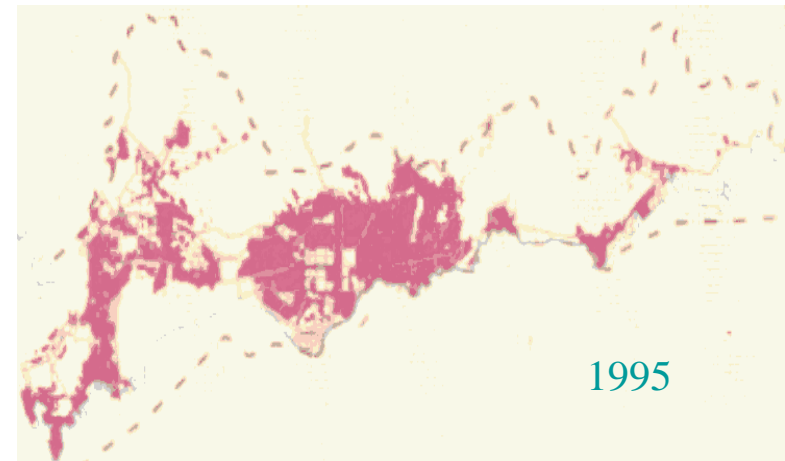
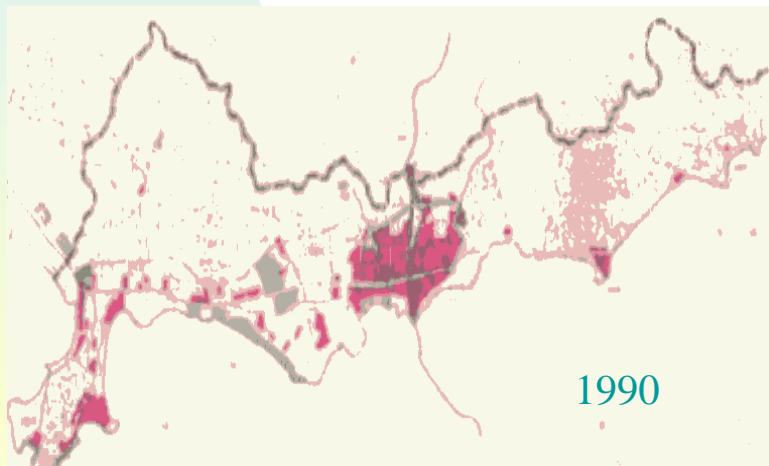
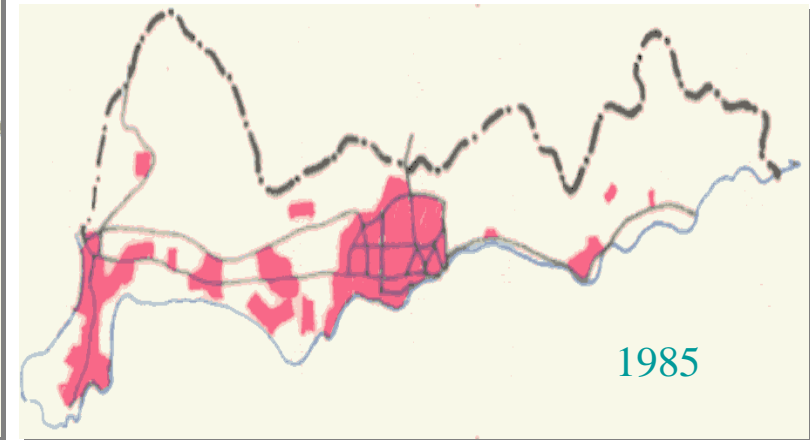
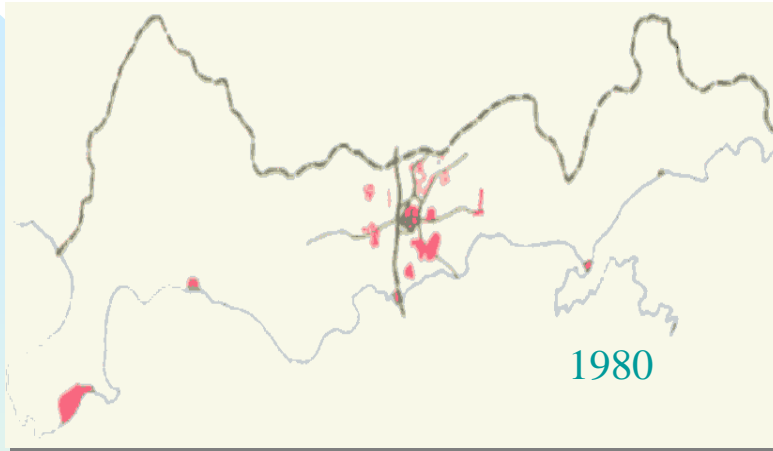


Shenzhen Today

- Population:  
1978: 310,000  
1999: 4.05 million  
2006: 8.5 million  
(13 million?)
- Planning Area (km<sup>2</sup>):  
1978: 10.65  
1996: 2,020



# Growth of Shenzhen from 1980 to 1995



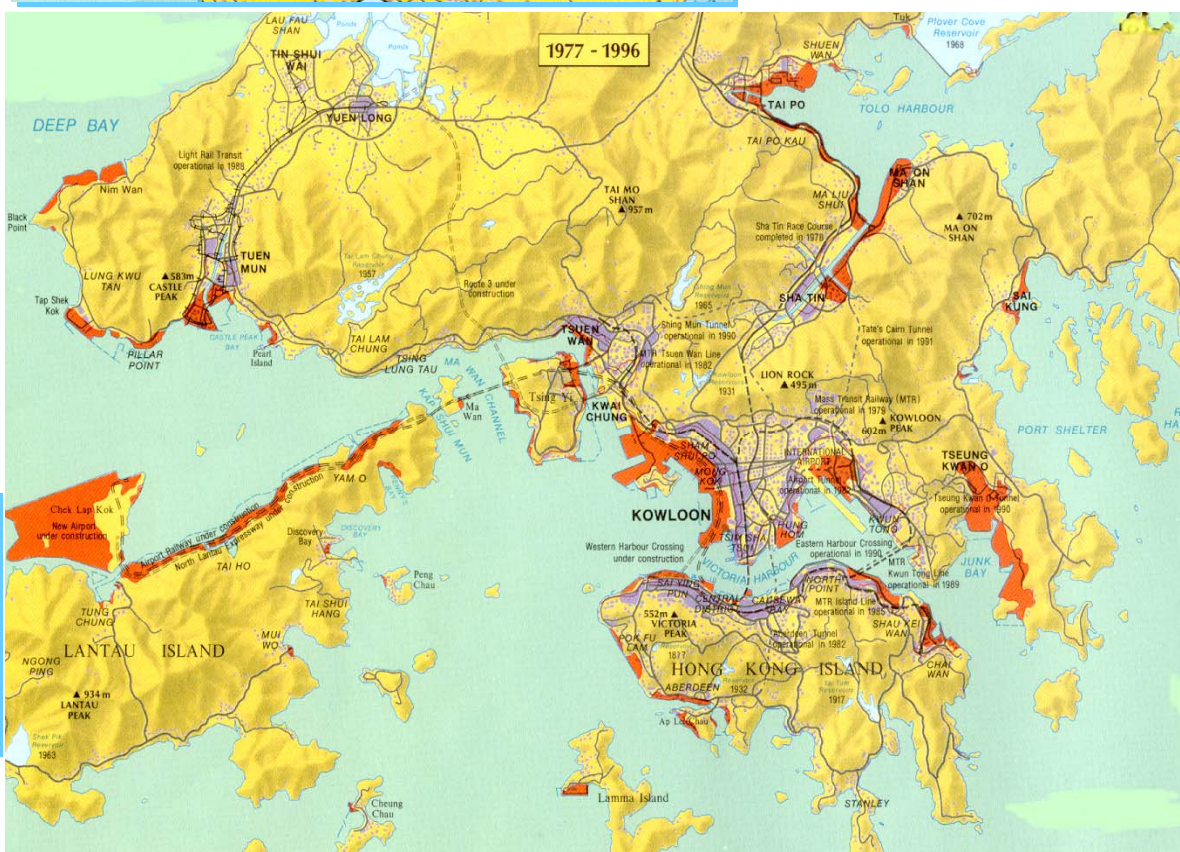
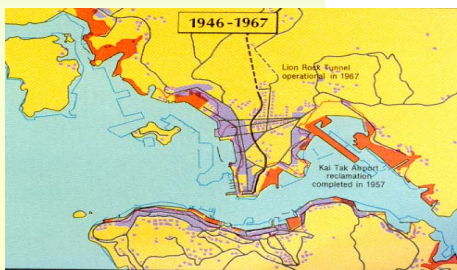


# Hong Kong: from Colony to SAR (Special Administrative Region)

- Population:
  - 1842: 7,450
  - 1945: 650,000
  - 2008: 7 million







# Histories: Shenzhen & Hong Kong

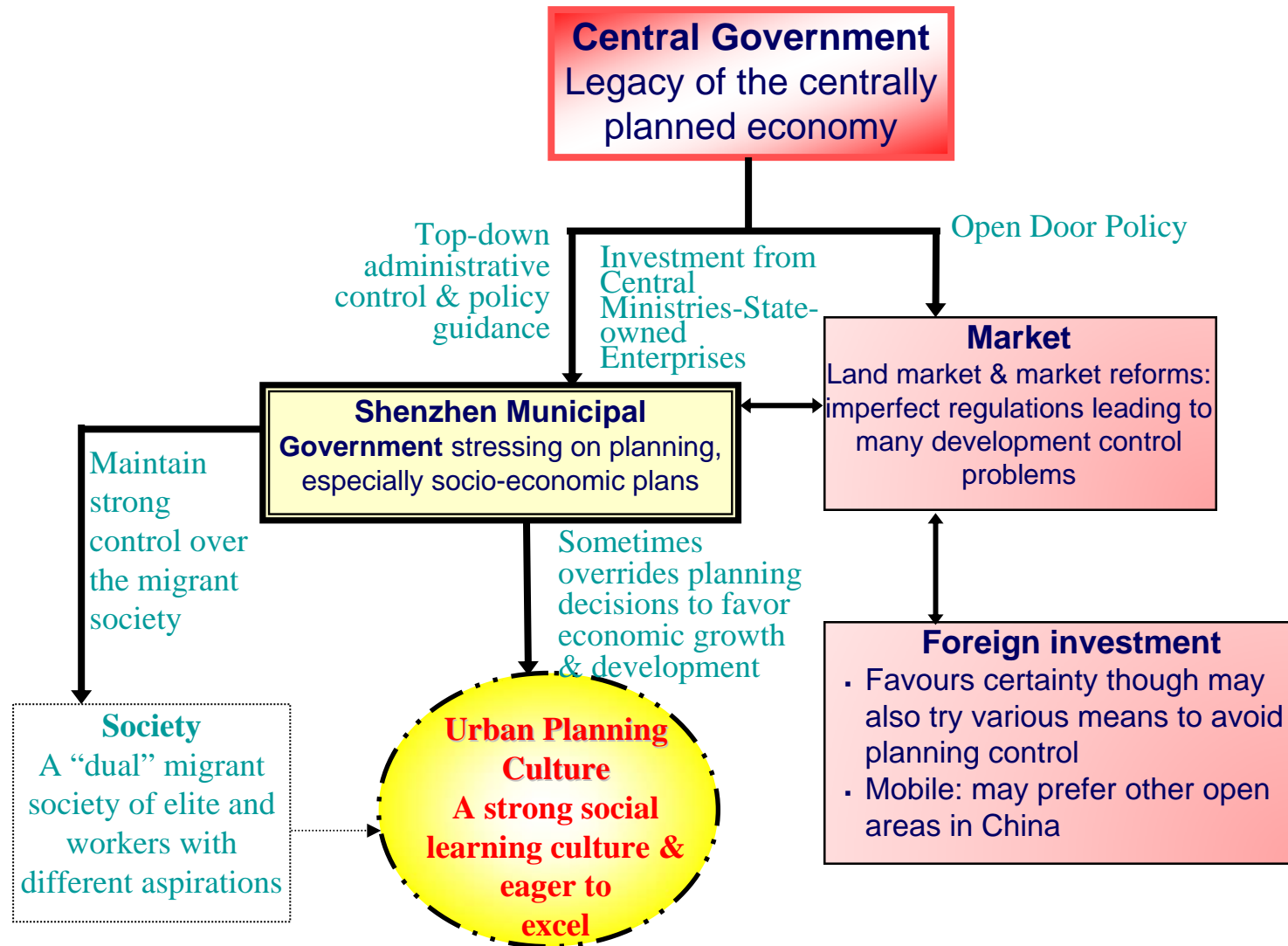
Year	Shenzhen		Hong Kong
1842	A sleepy border town in Bao'an County		Hong Kong became a British Colony
1860			Kowloon peninsula was ceded to Britain
1898			New Territories “leased” to British Government for 99 years
1941-1945			Hong Kong under Japanese Occupation
1949	Establishment of the People’s Republic of China: “closed-door”, “self-reliant” centrally planned economy		
1950s	Collectivization process in the rural sector		“Transferred” industrialization following the establishment of the People’s Republic of China in the mainland
1960s-1970s	Cultural Revolution in the mainland		Export-led industrialization
1970s-			Economic restructuring and tertiarization of the economy
Late 1978	Open Door Policy in China		De-industrialization and rapid economic integration with the China mainland. Intensified economic restructuring.
1979	Establishment of the Shenzhen City within the Bao'an County	Rapid economic development & restructuring, facing intensive development pressure	
1980	Establishment of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone		
1992	Bao'an County was divided into Bao'an and Longgan Districts		
1994	Incorporation of Bao'an and Longgan Districts into the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone		
1997-			Reversion of Hong Kong to Chinese rule and establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR)



## Shenzhen & Hong Kong: Some figures (2006)

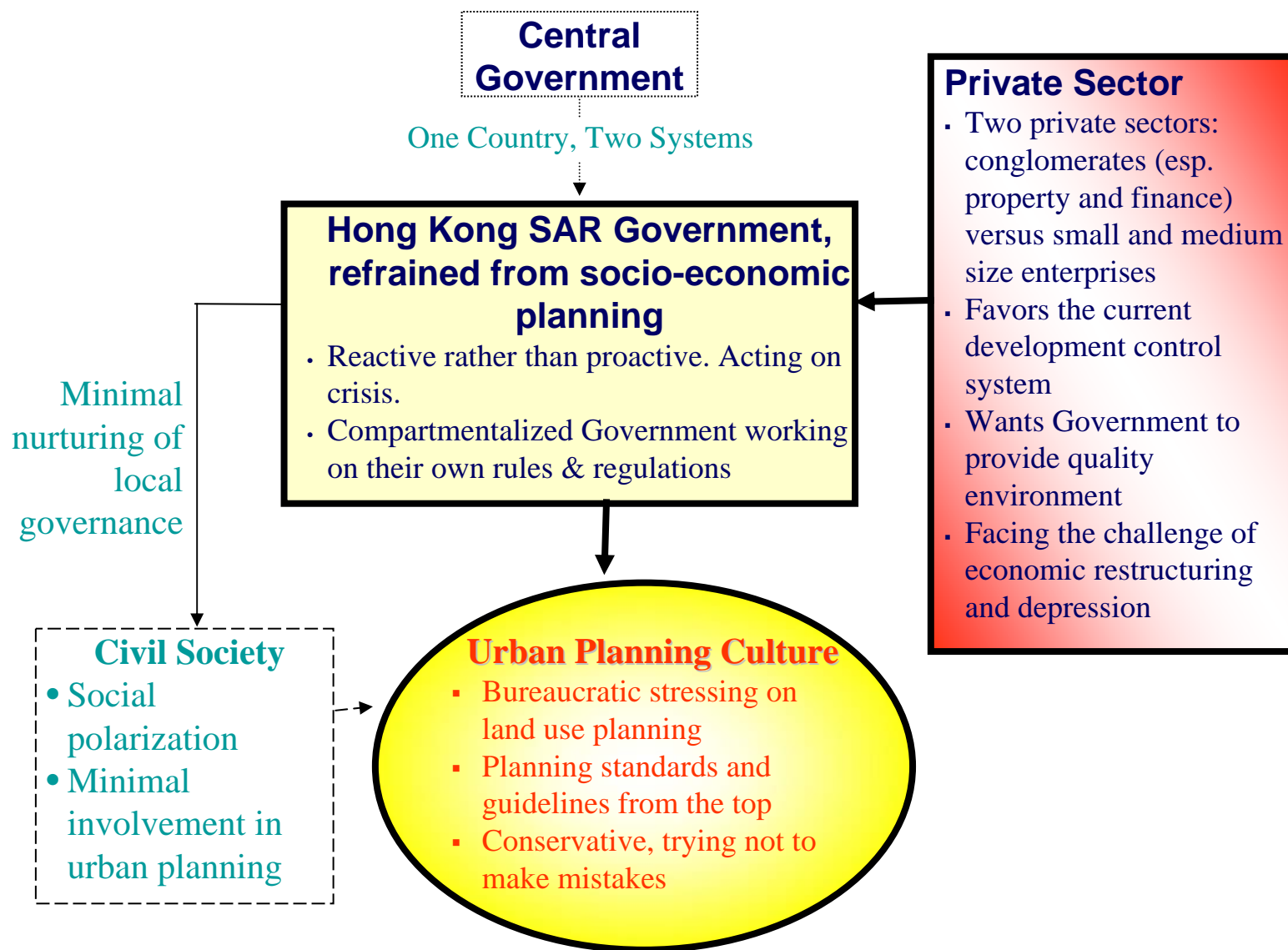
	Shenzhen	Hong Kong
Total Population	8,464,300.0	6,909,500.0
Average Annual Growth Rate (%)	13.0	0.4
Land Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	2,020	1,097
Built-up Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	720	259
Population Density in Built-up Area	11,756/ km <sup>2</sup>	26,679/ km <sup>2</sup>
Total Labor Force	6,475,200	3,571,800
Labour Force Participation Rate (%)	76.5	51.7
GDP at current market prices (Rmb/HK\$ billion)	581.4	1,475.9
Per Capita GDP at current market prices (Rmb/HK\$)	69,450	215,238
GDP by Major Sector (%) Agriculture &Fishing	0.1	0.1
Industry	52.5	3.2
Services	47.4	91.2
Total Government Revenue (Rmb/HK\$ billion)	50.1	229
Total Government Expenditure (Rmb/HK\$ billion)	57.1	196
Total trade (US\$/HK\$ billion)	237.4	5,060.8

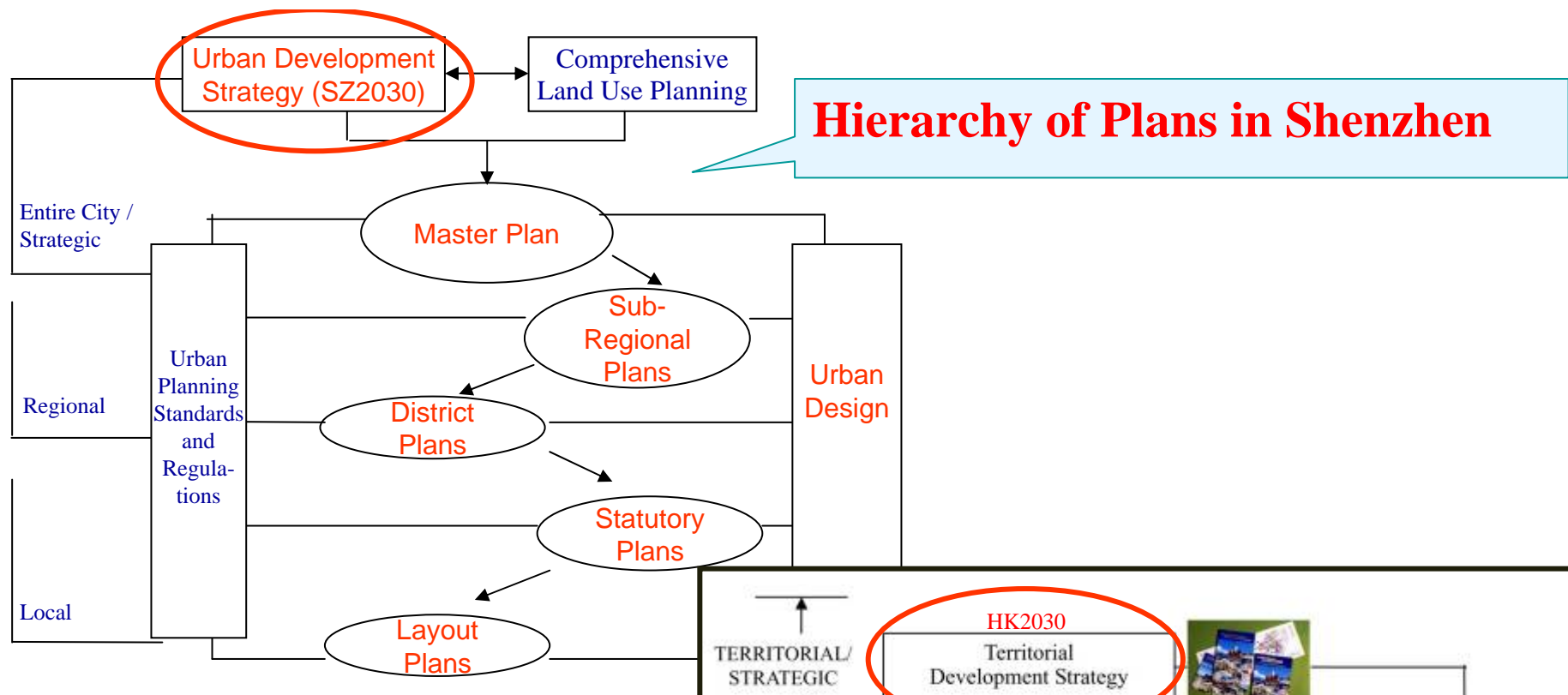
# Planning in Shenzhen: some propositions



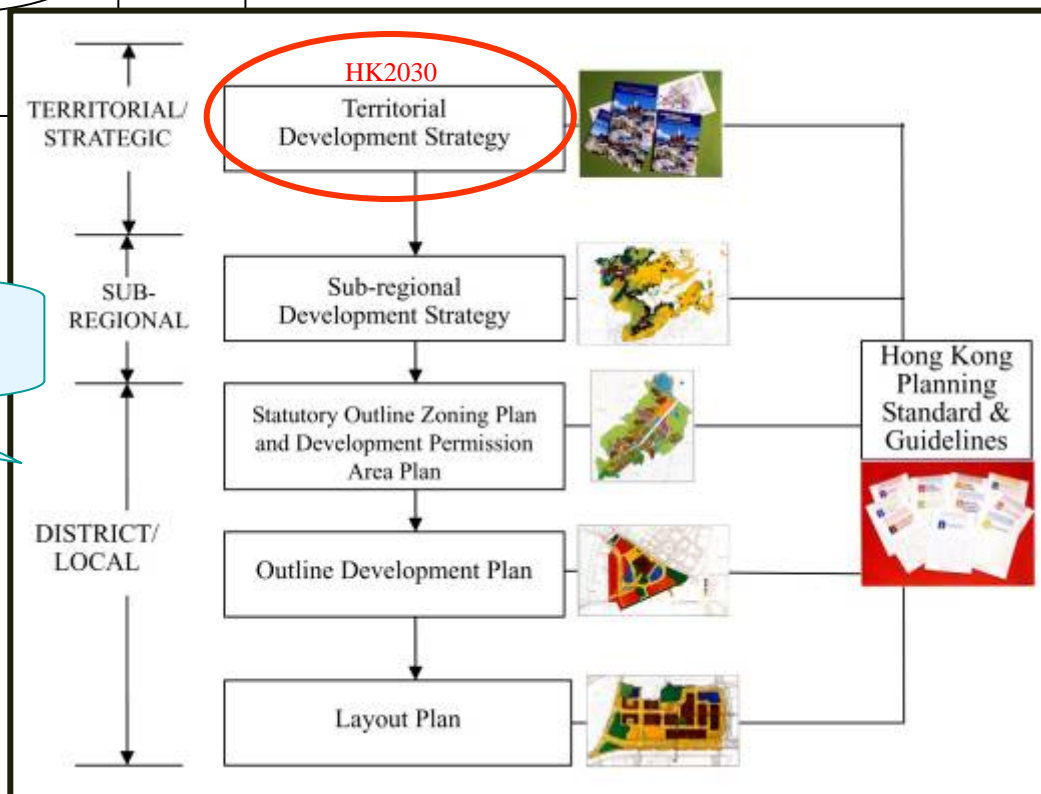


# Planning in Hong Kong: some propositions

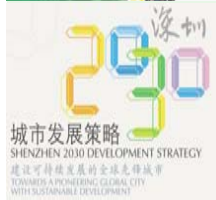




**Hierarchy of Plans in Hong Kong**







# SZ2030 & HK2030: Overarching goal

- **SZ2030:** ‘A pioneer in building a sustainable global city’

‘Both spatial and sectoral policies’

- **HK2030:** ‘An Asian exemplary city in achieving sustainable development’

‘A spatial framework to set out broad planning directions to guide future development and provision of strategic infrastructure, and to help implement government policy targets in a spatial form’





# SZ2030 & HK2030: Table of contents

## SZ2030

- Advantages and challenges
- Goals and positioning
- Strategies and recommendations
- Conclusion

## HK2030

- The Planning Process
- Planning vision & future challenges
- Planning choices
- Planning strategy and next steps







# SZ2030 & HK2030: Perceived challenges

## SZ2030

- Role of SZ in turning the PRD into a mega-urban region
- Enhancing current strengths for future (young, dynamic, multicultural, reforming creatively...)
- Reengineering economic structure towards SD
- Social problems: migrant workers, housing, employment problems, social polarization...
- Anti-pollution facilities to build an ecological city that economises on the use of resources

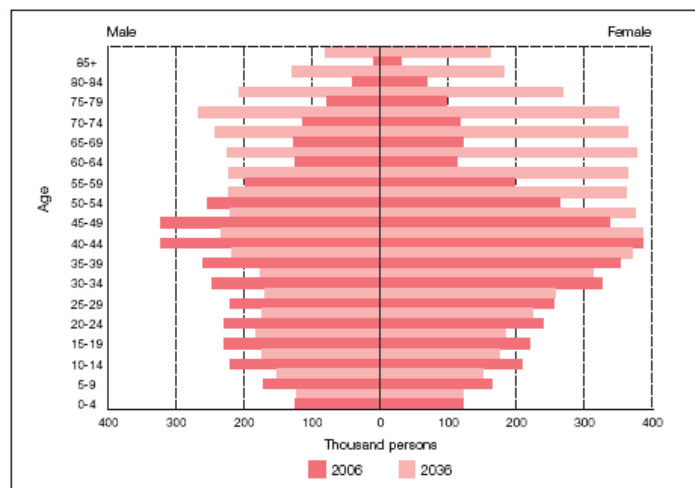
## HK2030

- Community desire for a better living environment
- HK & GD linkages: more trade & service, tourism, cross-boundary infrastructure projects, turning PRD into a vibrant economic hub
- Land for different economic sectors (financial & business services; port and airport; innovation and technology infrastructure...)
- Human resources: Aging; slow growth, increasing mobility...



## SZ2030 & HK2030: Perceived challenges

Both are facing continuing challenges of economic restructuring and both need to ameliorate their internal living conditions to build a sustainable society. Hong Kong is aging but Shenzhen is fuelled by young migrants. Both need to attract more highly educated and talented brains to spur the growth of the knowledge economy.



Hong Kong's population pyramid

# SZ2030 & HK2030:

## Strategic Vs spatial planning objectives

Shenzhen 2030: “Pioneer Sustainable Global City”—“efficient Shenzhen” and “harmonious Shenzhen”		Hong Kong 2030: “Asia’s World City”, adhering to “the principle of sustainable development”	
<i>Positioning within the growing regional context</i>			
A link among HK, SZ and the region.		Strengthening links with the Mainland	
<i>Economic restructuring</i>			
A competitive, influential and less resource intensive economy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ A pluralistic economic structure that harmonizes with society and environment;</li><li>▪ Nurturing core sectors and their long-term competitiveness; and</li><li>▪ Target: 7% annual GDP growth rate; economic development on a par with western city by 2030.</li></ul>		Enhancing Hong Kong’s hub functions by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Land reserves for commerce and industry;</li><li>▪ A global and regional financial and business centre;</li><li>▪ An international and regional trading, transportation and logistics centre; and</li><li>▪ An innovation and technology centre for Southern China.</li></ul>	
		Promoting arts, culture and tourism	



# SZ2030 & HK2030:

## Strategic Vs spatial planning objectives

Shenzhen 2030: “Pioneer Sustainable Global City”—“efficient Shenzhen” and “harmonious Shenzhen”		Hong Kong 2030: “Asia’s World City”, adhering to “the principle of sustainable development”	
<i>Environmental sustainability</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Improve the ecological environment based on the concepts of “garden city” and “ecological modernization”</li><li>▪ Enhancing the social and economic utilities of the natural ecology</li><li>▪ Harmonize human and natural developments</li></ul>		Providing a good quality living environment by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Due regard to the environmental carrying capacity;</li><li>▪ Enhancing the townscape; and</li><li>▪ Regenerating the old urban areas.</li></ul>	
		Conserving the natural landscape and preserving its cultural heritage.	
<i>Social sustainability</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Minimising social polarisation</li><li>▪ Boosting housing and employment opportunities</li><li>▪ Improving living and working conditions</li><li>▪ Enhancing sense of social security and belonging</li><li>▪ Boosting social cohesion</li><li>▪ Capacity building for the civil society</li><li>▪ Strengthening city culture</li><li>▪ Building a truly equitable and harmonious society</li><li>▪ Target: population size—11-13 million</li></ul>		Timely provision of adequate land and infrastructure for the development of housing and community facilities.	

## SZ2030 & HK2030: Strategic Vs spatial planning objectives

- HK2030: A spatial framework to set out broad planning directions to guide development and provision of major infrastructural projects
- SZ2030: As an urban development strategy → planning objectives crafted in more typical sustainability vocabularies, maintaining a vigilant awareness of balancing social, economic and environmental aspects, with specific targets!



# SZ2030 & HK2030: Recommended strategies

## SZ2030

- Regional development strategy ▶
- Economic development strategy ▶
- Spatial development strategy ▶
- Ecological development strategy ▶
- Social development strategy ▶
- Strategic infrastructure development strategy ▶
- Smart growth strategy

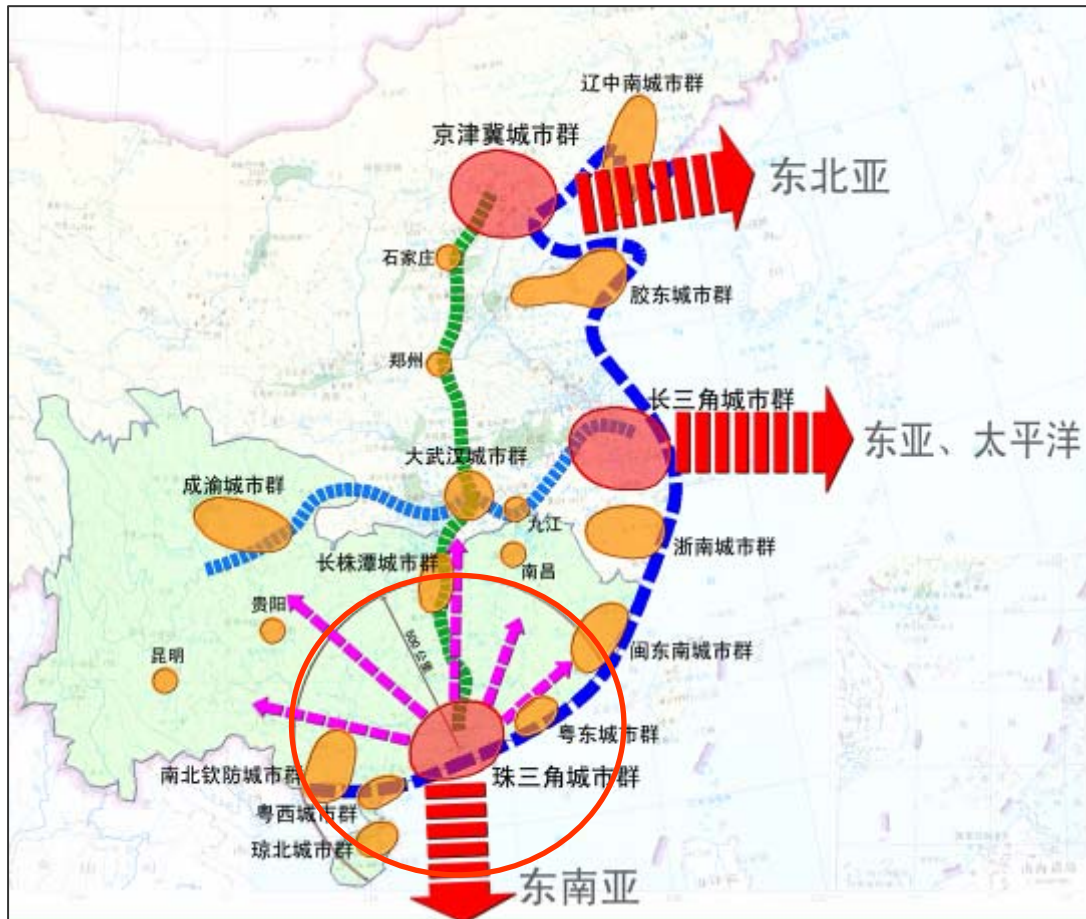
## HK2030

- A quality living environment ▶
- Enhancing economic competitiveness ▶
- Strengthening links with the Mainland ▶





# SZ2030: Regional development strategy



- Multi-level regional cooperation
  - Personal networks in SZ as a migrant society
  - With cities in Pearl River Delta
  - HK-SZ twin city
- Strategic thinking on HK-SZ twin city
  - Free trade zone
  - International hi-tech manufacturing park
  - Production services centre

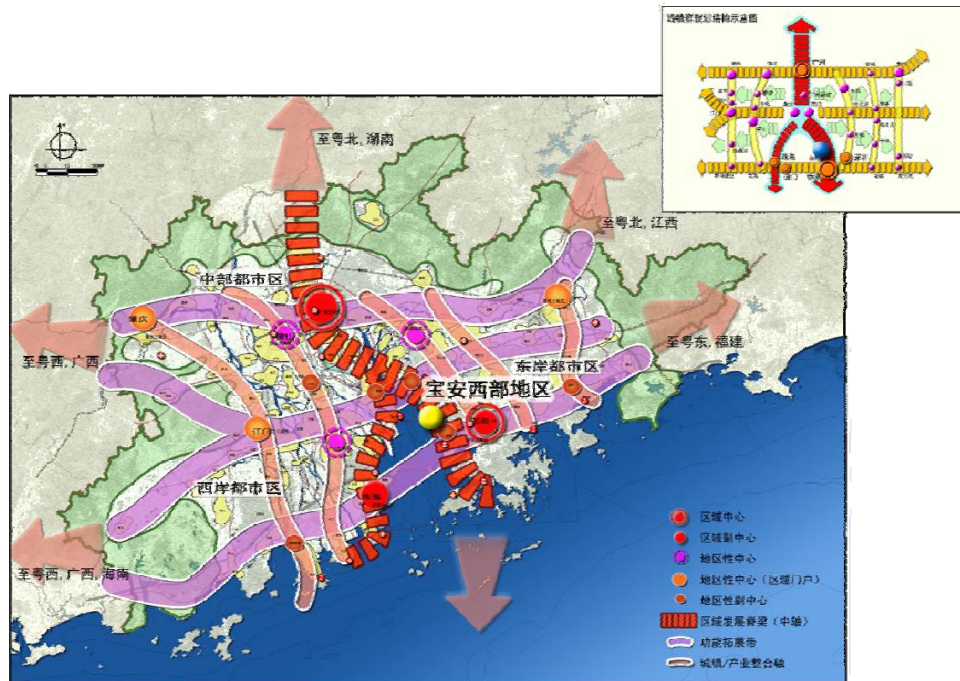


# SZ2030: Economic development strategy

- ***Rigorous or progressive economic restructuring?***
  - Incremental: from land, labour, energy and water resources intensive to human resources, capital, technology and management oriented economic development: created by SZ, not just made in SZ
- ***Economic development strategy***
  - Nurture core industries and sustainable competitiveness.
  - Working with Hong Kong to develop high-tech industries such as ecological, environmental protection and marine industries
  - Steady upgrading of economic structure
  - Diversified the economic structure
  - Ecological modernization (minimising resources consumption, minimising pollution, input and maximising output...)
  - Developing industrial clusters
  - Develop logistics-related industries



# SZ2030: Spatial development strategy

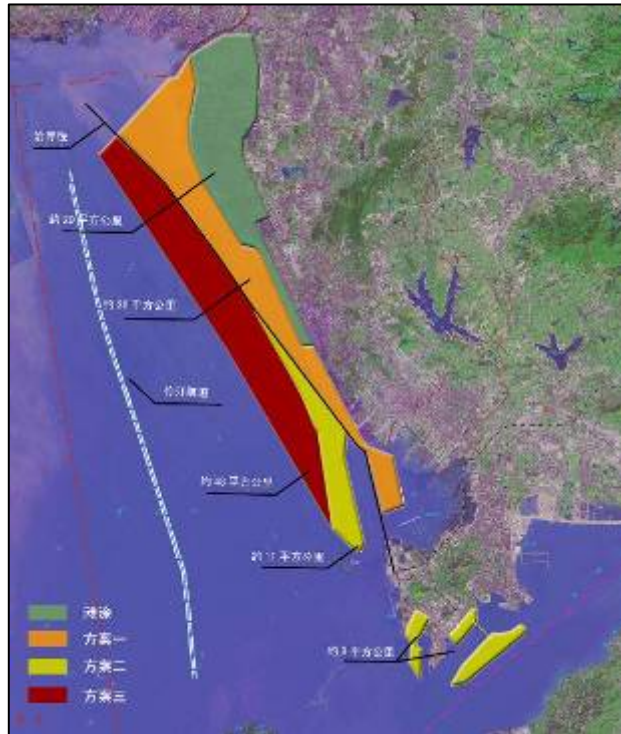


## Strategic positioning:

- Westward migration of the economic centre of gravity → implications on the western part of SZ



# SZ2030: Spatial development strategy

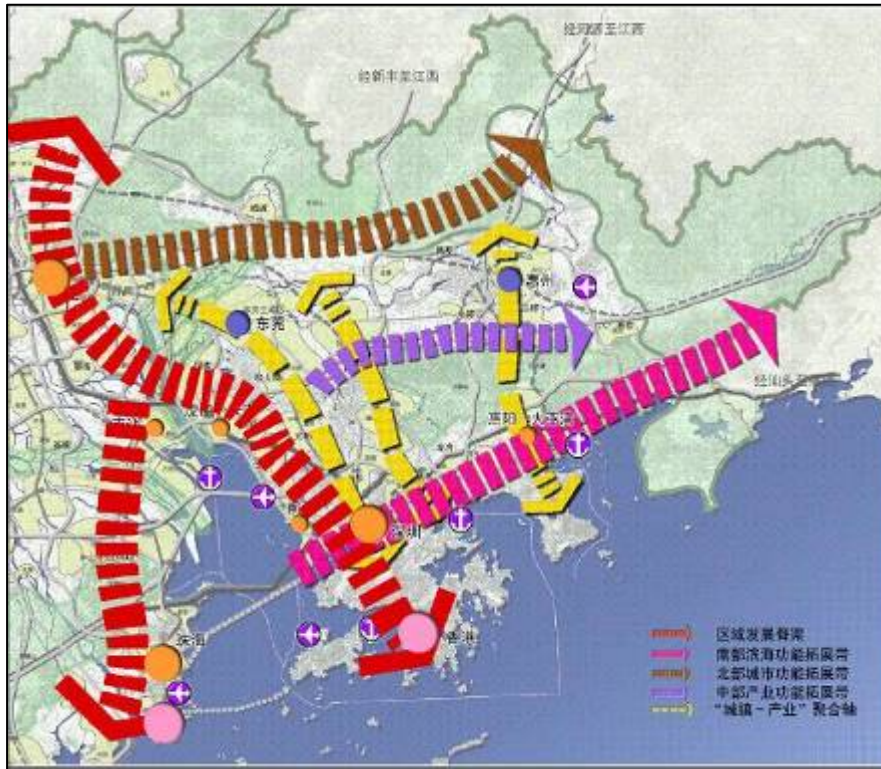


## Spatial expansion:

- Reclamation & impacts on future growth of the airport on the western side
- Recycling brownfield sites & economise uses:
  - Reengineering urban villages
  - Reengineering old industrial areas
  - Developing underground space
  - Efficient & economic use of land



# SZ2030: Spatial development strategy



## Choices of spatial structure:

- Pluralistic and diversified spatial development
- Core growth area in western Binhai and diversified development strategies for different districts
- Regional: North-South strengthening 南北貫通: North to Guangzhou and Dongguan and South to HK
- East-West development 東拓西聯: East with Huizhou and west with the west bank of PRD and south-west provinces.
- Strengthening the core and extending the wings: strengthening Futian and Lohu Central Districts and pursue “coordinated” and “diversified” city spatial structures

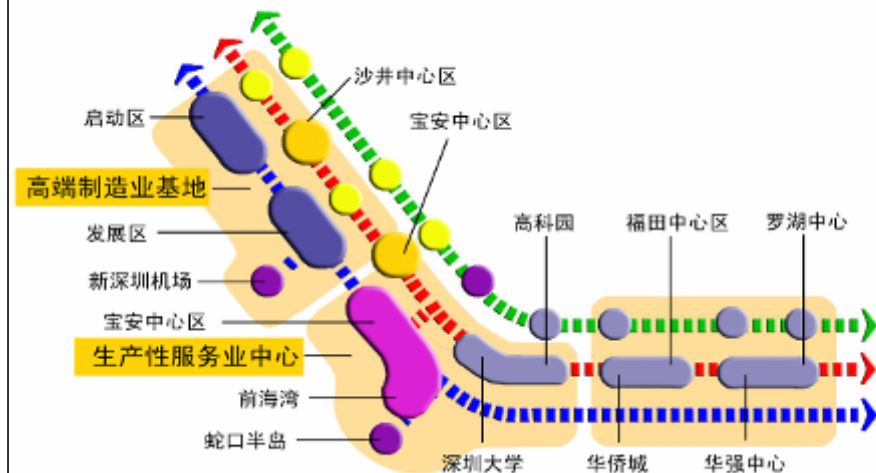


# SZ2030: Spatial development strategy



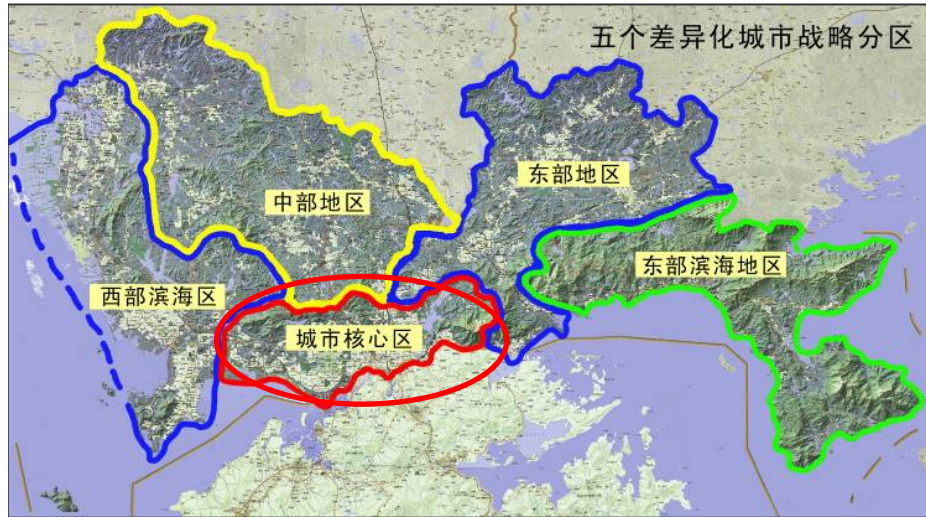
## Spatial division of labour:

- Western Binhai District: Serving HK and developing SZ—best site for service facilities—the future Manhattan for pan-PRD





# SZ2030: Spatial development strategy



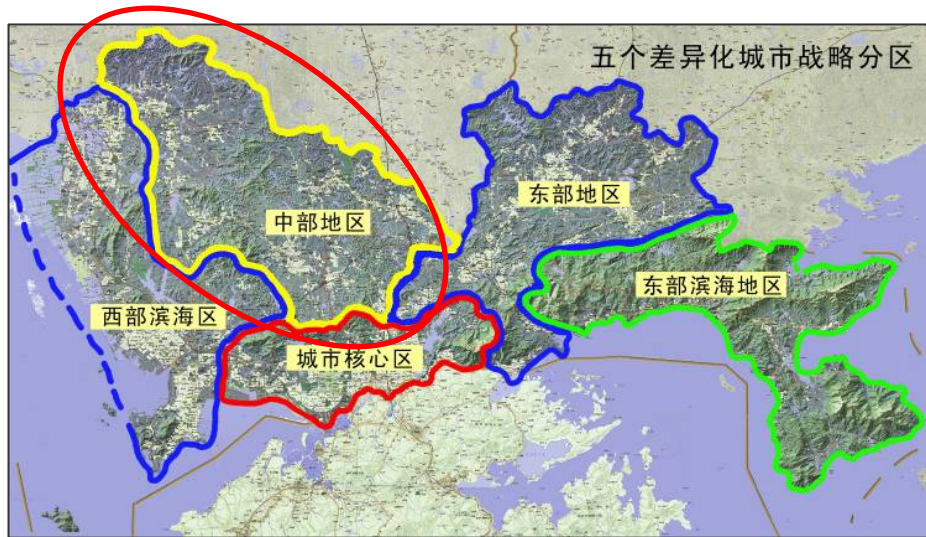
## Spatial division of labour:

- City core districts:
  - Futian—executive, cultural and commercial, trading, financial and services centre
  - Lohu—commercial and trading centre, financial centre
  - Huaqiao Cheng—creative industries



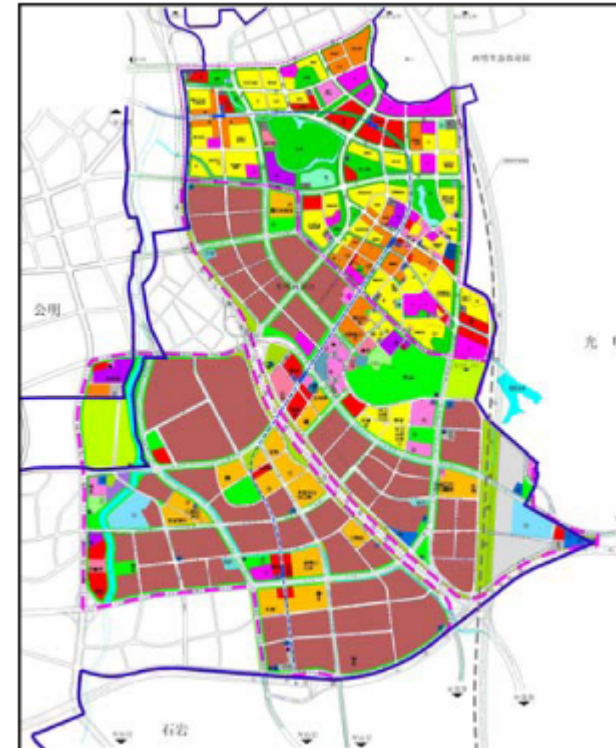
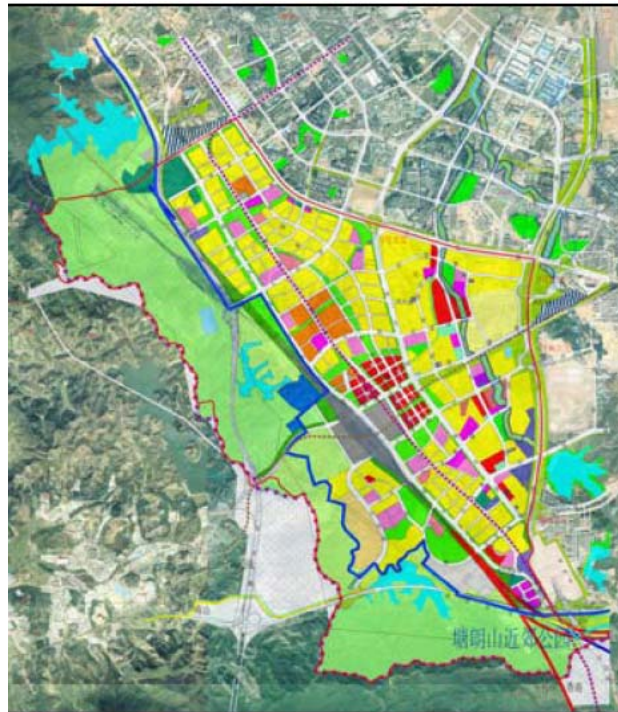


# SZ2030: Spatial development strategy



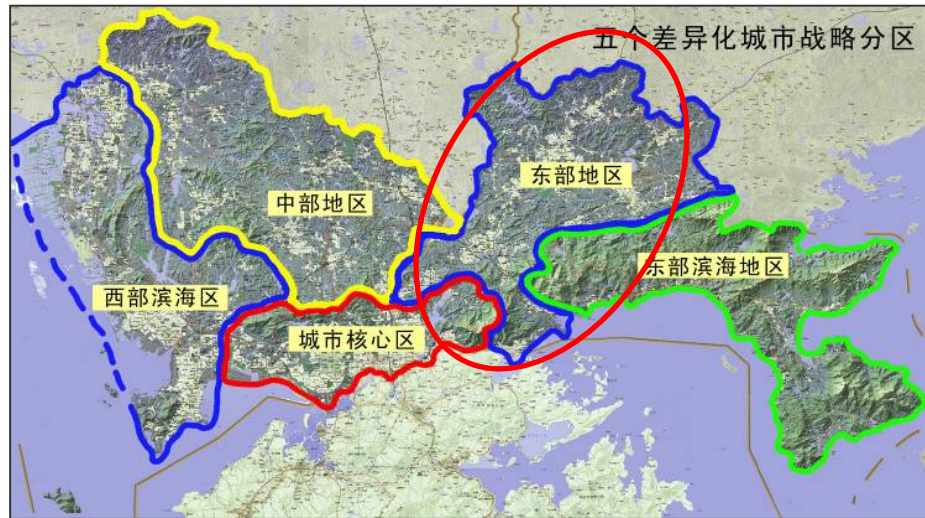
## Spatial division of labour:

- Central districts:
  - Large scale public infrastructure development to strengthen transport functions and living conditions for high-tech and logistics development;
  - for high-tech and ecological production cluster;
  - for advanced production centre, logistics hub and the city's ecological heart.



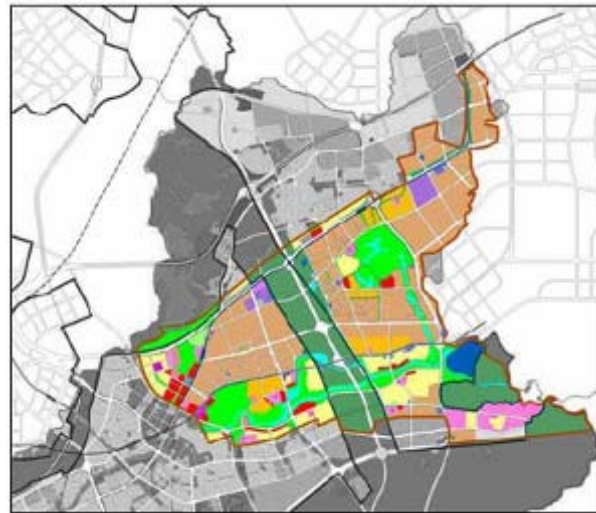


# SZ2030: Spatial development strategy

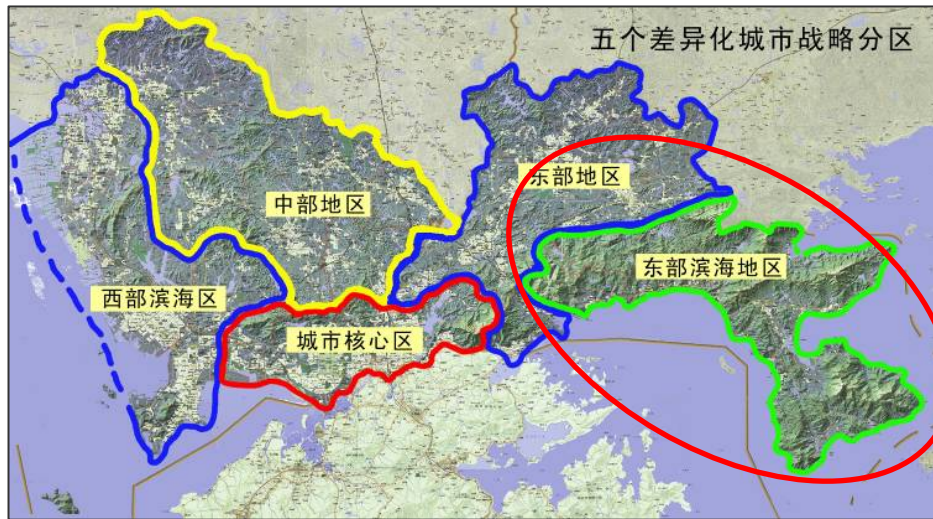


## Spatial division of labour:

- Eastern districts:
  - Important strategic coastal zone; innovative production centre;
  - training and higher education base;
  - strategic port and logistics base;
  - Huizhou: petrochemical industries and complementary productive and production services industries.



# SZ2030: Spatial development strategy



## Spatial division of labour:

- Eastern coastal districts: International tourism and leisure sites





## SZ2030: Ecological development strategy



- Strict control of land uses within the ecological control line
- Protect the ecological zones from urban sprawling
- Strengthening open and green spaces within the city
- Increase investment in sewage treatment facilities to sustain the city's living conditions
- Nurturing and rebuilding the ecological conditions
- Improve the energy structure to improve air quality



# SZ2030: Social development strategy

‘Harmonious Shenzhen’, ‘Shenzhen loves everyone and everyone loves Shenzhen’

- ***Building the city on science and technology:*** Enhancing basic education; lowering costs of education; education with SZ characters
- ***Building the city on culture:*** Strengthen the cultural enterprise
- ***Meeting housing demand:*** Meeting diversified housing needs
- ***Improving crime situation:*** Through improving learning and employment opportunities, minimise social polarisation; implementing social security and welfare systems.
- ***Social security system:*** Through government allocation and other social fundraising channels, set up various trust funds for social development
- ***Public safety:*** Strengthen public safety including the city’s disaster prevention system



## SZ2030: Strategic infrastructure development strategy

- *Transport development strategy*: Air, railway, roads, intelligent transport system, green transport
- *Disaster prevention and mitigation*
- *Information networking strategy*

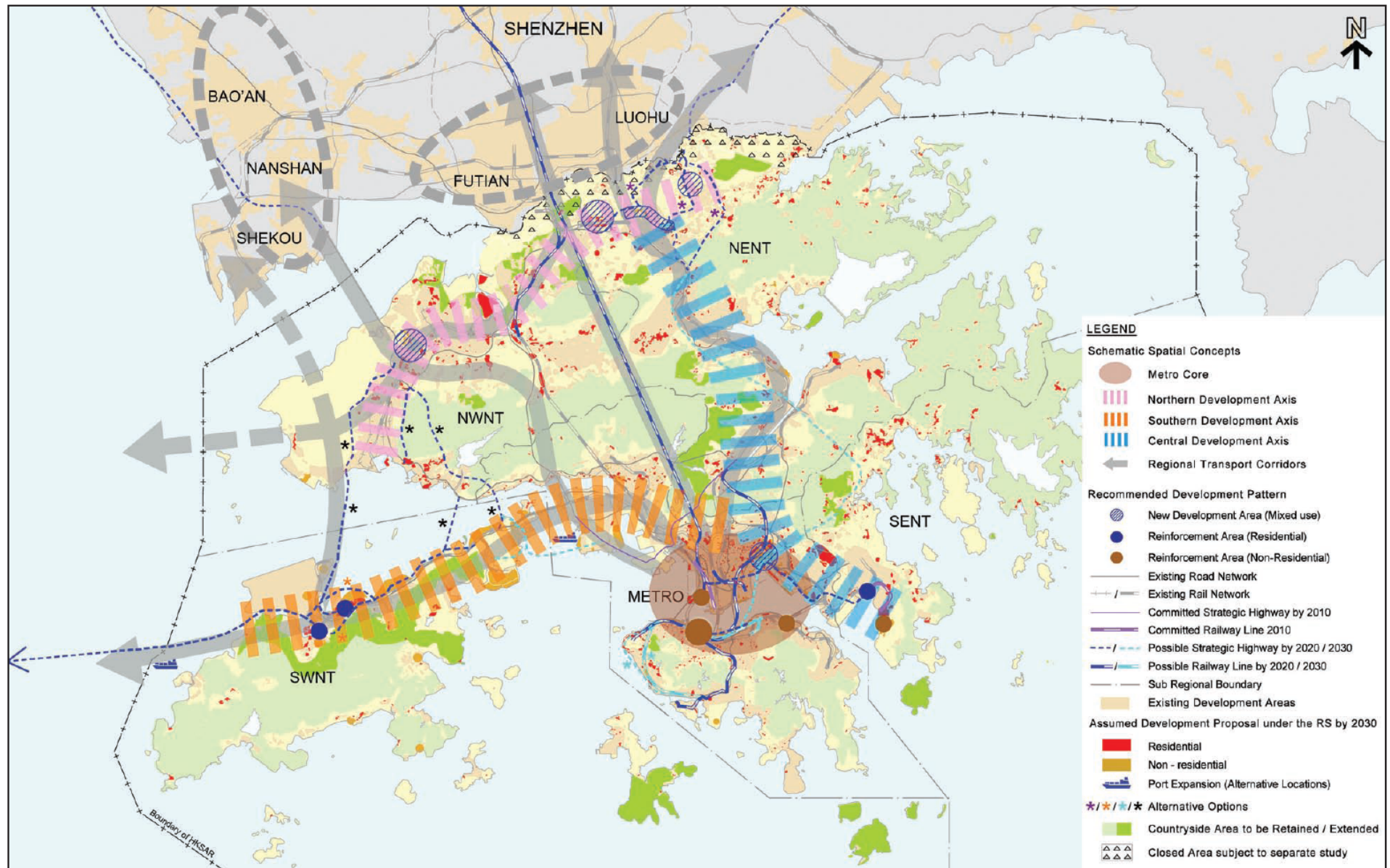
## SZ2030: Smart growth strategy

- *Developing industries with lower water consumption*
- *Lowering energy consumption*
- *Minimizing land consumption*
- *Economizing on construction materials*



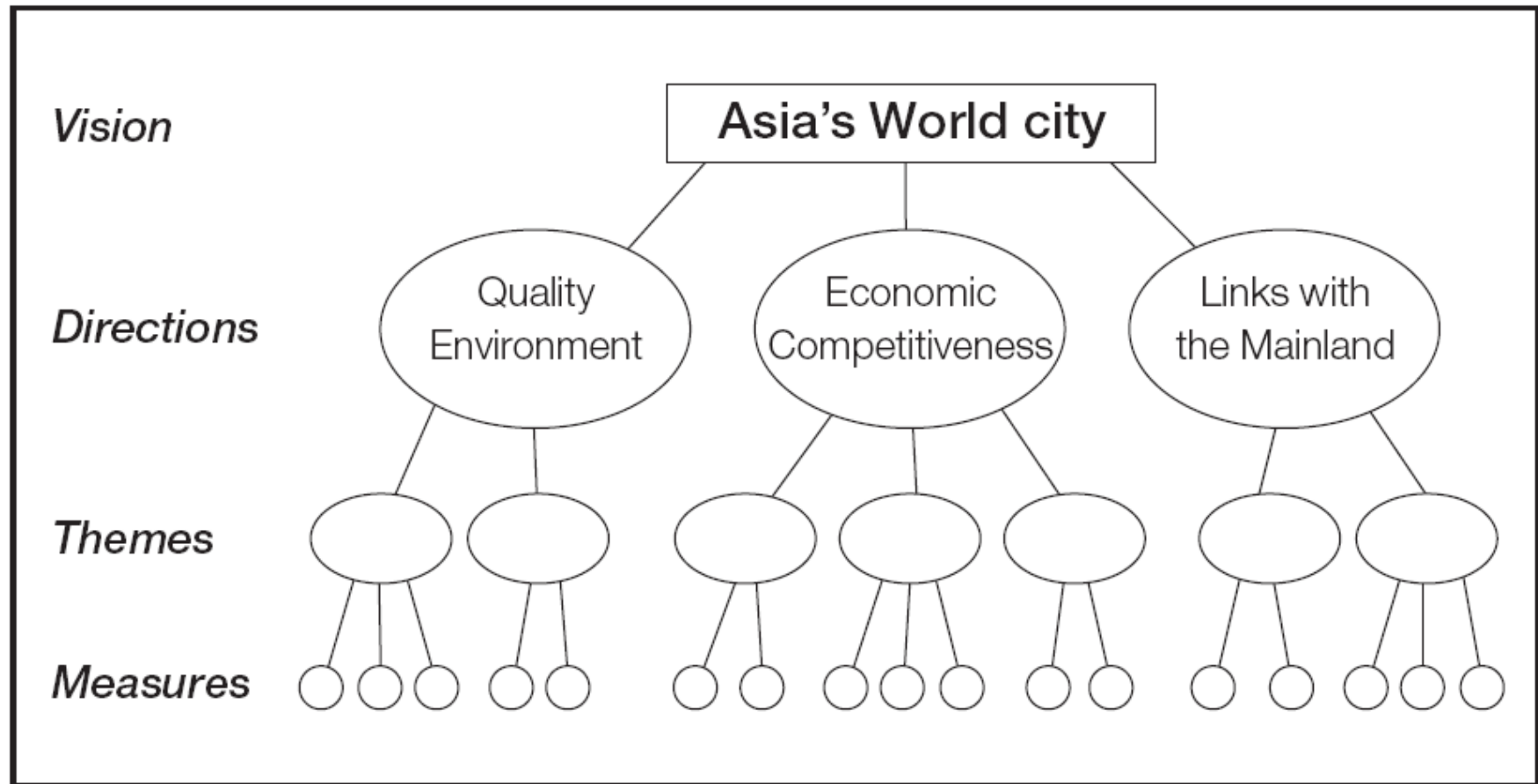


# HK2030: Recommended strategies





## HK2030: Strategic structure



# HK2030: A quality living environment



## Creating a sense of place

- Strengthen local character and identity
- Plan for diversity and inclusivity
- Enhance harmony and balance of the built environment
- Respect heritage and cultural characteristics
- Cherish its natural endowments

# HK2030: A quality living environment

## Smart use of space & the built fabric

- Practise three-dimensional planning
- Encourage recycling of land and buildings
- Contain urban growth

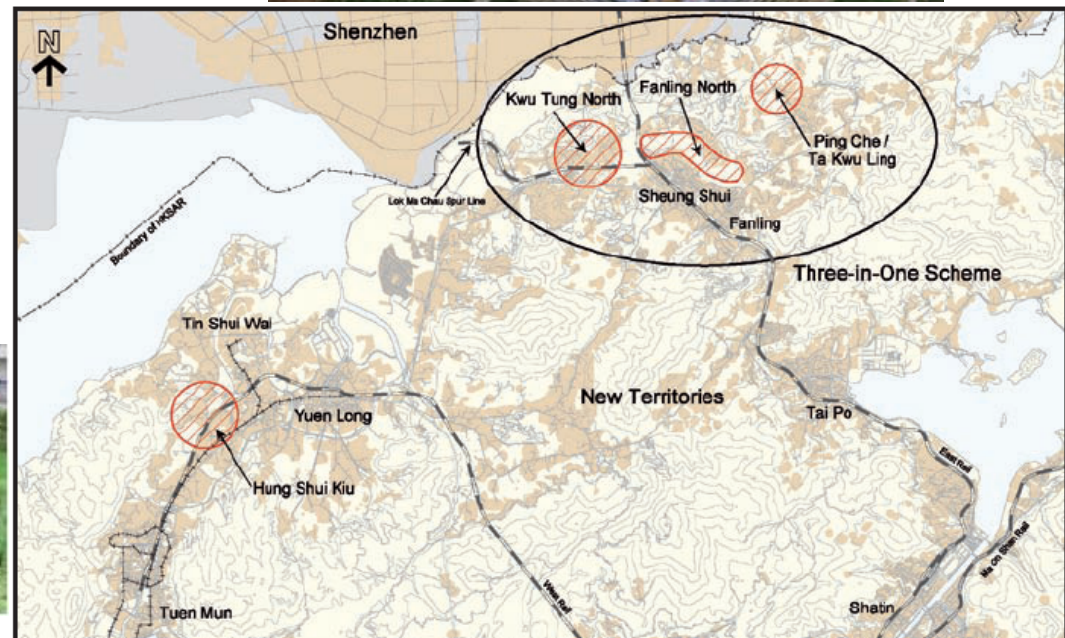




# HK2030: A quality living environment

Improve the  
environmental quality

- Coordinate with environmental and other policies
- Practise good land use planning
- Facilitate urban renewal
- Plan for new development areas





# HK2030: Enhancing economic competitiveness

## Reinforce hub functions

- Ensure adequate supply of land for Grade A offices at strategic locations
- Facilitate development for general business uses
- Provide flexibility for special industries
- Enhance port and airport
- Improve its offer on tourism



# HK2030: Enhancing economic competitiveness

## Revitalise degenerated urban and rural areas

- Revitalise old urban areas
- Revive degenerated rural townships
- Promote beneficial use of the rural areas



## Provide an environment conducive to human capital development

- Provide a good living environment
- Strengthen its facilities

# HK2030: Strengthening links with the Mainland

## Strengthen physical linkages

- Strengthen regional links
- Strengthen national and international links

## Capitalise on the strategic locational advantage of boundary area

- Identify opportunity areas in the closed area
- Plan for a new Heung Yuen Wai/Liantang Control Point

## Facilitate information exchange

- Further strengthen information exchange at the Government-to-Government level
- Sharing of experience





Table 10.1 Evaluation Framework

Evaluation Criteria	Preferred State
<b>Environmental</b> (a) To enhance environmental quality and conserve natural and heritage resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air pollutant emissions</li> <li>• Exposure to roadside air pollution</li> <li>• Noise exposure</li> <li>• Exposure to potentially hazardous installations (PHIs)</li> <li>• Impacts on the quality of fresh and marine waters</li> <li>• Impacts on areas with ecological values</li> <li>• Impacts on areas with heritage values</li> <li>• Impacts on areas with landscape values</li> <li>• Use of greenfield sites and reclaimed land</li> <li>• Production of construction and demolition materials</li> </ul>	Lower Lower Lower Lower Lower Lower Lower Lower Lower Lower
<b>Economic/Financial</b> (b) To enhance Hong Kong's potential for economic growth and ensure efficient use of resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gross domestic product (GDP)</li> <li>• Diversity in economic activities</li> <li>• Benefit-to-cost</li> <li>• Provision of land for economic activities</li> </ul>	Higher Higher Higher Higher
<b>Land Use Planning</b> (c) To ensure an optimised land use pattern which can meet various land requirements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of land to meet housing and various development needs</li> <li>• Provision of infrastructure to meet various development needs</li> <li>• Distribution of employment and housing land</li> <li>• Segregation of incompatible land uses</li> <li>• Socio-economic linkage with the Mainland</li> </ul>	Balanced Balanced Balanced Higher Higher

## SZ2030 & HK2030: Evaluation

- SZ2030: Evaluation is not discussed in the final report
- HK2030: Sustainability assessment

<b>Social</b> (d) To ensure access to major facilities and to foster community bonds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population density</li> <li>• Employment opportunities</li> <li>• Mix of land uses at the community level</li> <li>• Provision of employment opportunities close to home</li> <li>• Number of persons affected by urban renewal and clearance</li> </ul>	Optimised Higher Higher Higher Lower
<b>Transport</b> (e) To ensure a safe, reliable, efficient, economically viable and environmentally friendly transport system to enhance mobility within Hong Kong and across the boundary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Travel distance and time</li> <li>• Requirement for new transport infrastructure</li> <li>• Usage of public transport services</li> <li>• Reliance on walking and cycling for short distance travel</li> </ul>	Lower Lower Higher Higher

# SZ2030 & HK2030: Response mechanisms

- SZ2030: Not discussed in the final report
- HK2030

Variable	Key Indicators
Population/ Housing	Usual residents
	Housing land supply and take-up
Economy	Average annual GDP growth
	Employment and working population
	Supply/take-up of offices
	Traffic flows (domestic and cross-boundary)
	Cross-boundary person-trips

Figure 15.2 “Trigger Point” for the Response Plan

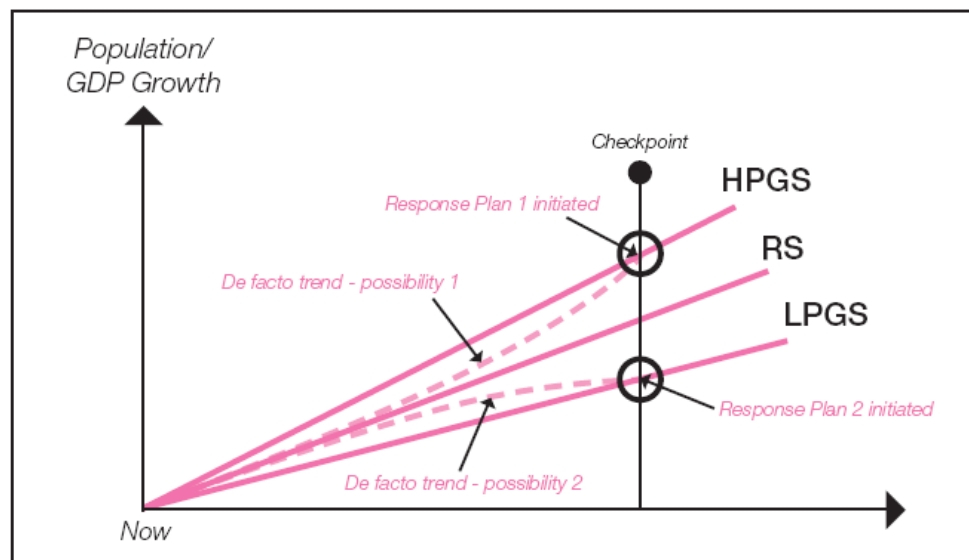


Table 15.1 Response Plan for the LPGS

Time of Detecting Inclination Towards LPGS	Progress of NDA Development Under the RS	Response Action Under LPGS
2009	Planning and design stage.	Defer all NDA developments.
2011	Three-in-One Scheme undergoing land resumption. Hung Shui Kiu NDA under detailed design.	Withhold the Hung Shui Kiu NDA and extend the development programme of the Three-in-One Scheme to a longer time span.
2013	Site formation and engineering works of Three-in-One Scheme about to start.	Delay site formation and engineering works of later phases of the Kwu Tung North NDA and Fanling North NDA.
2015	Site formation and engineering works of Hung Shui Kiu NDA about to start.	Delay site formation and engineering works of the Hung Shui Kiu NDA.
2017	Site formation and engineering works of Hung Shui Kiu NDA already in progress.	Defer site allocation/disposal.

(Details to be reviewed upon completion of the NDA review studies, which will recommend more specific implementation programmes.)

# SZ2030 & HK2030: Concluding remarks

- SZ2030: providing direction to the recent SZ Master Plan: ‘an integrated innovative economic zone, a significant central city in southern China & an international metropolis co-developing with Hong Kong’ → requires the orchestration of the industrial, environmental, social, energy & other policies.
- HK2030: Is the absence of a socio-economic development strategy a reflection of the government’s belief in ‘free market’ or it’s a deliberate attempt to favour economic growth of certain sectors at all costs?
- While HK2030 claims that SD is the over arching goal: nothing on carbon-neutral economy, global warming or the Millennium Development Goals





# SZ2030 & HK2030: Concluding remarks

- Hong Kong needs to go beyond HK2030
- We need a collectively shared and owned development strategy to integrate and harmonise policy areas or identifying gaps that need to be tackled
- However, HK Government downgraded the Sustainable Development Unit from directly under the Chief Secretary of the whole Administration to become a Division under the Deputy secretary of the Environmental Protection Bureau
- Hong Kong needs an urban development strategy, a SZ2030 equivalent because:
  - HK is at a cross-road
  - We need to reflect on our role in the PRD
  - The region's natural carrying capacity
  - Global sustainability challenges
  - HK society's aspiration for a just and equitable society with clean air & sustainable environment

